The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6044 號四十四零千六第 日九念月二年丑丁緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1877. 四拜禮 號二十月四英 港香! [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 11, NAUTILUS, German corvette, Valois, Hoihow 9th April.
April 6, ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,550, J. W. Byrne, Singapore 3rd April, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
April 11, CAIRNSMUIR, British str., 1,123, Spowart, Saigon 6th April, Rice.—HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
April 11, GLENGAIRN, Brit. ship, 895, Finister, Newcastle, N.S.W., 20th February, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.
April 11, NORNA, British str., 606, Walker, Swatow 10th April, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 11TH.

McNear, American ship, for New York.
Alden Besse, American bark, for Portland, Oregon.
Olympia, German steamer, for Hoihow.
Brema, German bark, for Haiphong.
Chinkiang, British steamer, for Swatow and Shanghai.
Kronprindessen, Danish bark, for Whampoa.
Pato, British sch., for Vancouver's Island.

Departures.

April 11, LOMBARDY, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
April 11, DOUGLAS, British steamer, for East Coast.
April 11, BEETHOVEN, Ger. bark, for Keelung.
April 11, CHINKIANG, British steamer, for Swatow and Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ulysses*, str., from Singapore:—
19 Chinese.
Per *Cairnsmuir*, str., from Saigon:—
45 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—
100 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—
For Swatow.—Mr. H. A. Giles. For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidford, Messrs. Oakey and Bourke, R.N. For Foochow.—Messrs. Otiley, Wood, Steigerwald, Troup, and Bald.
Per *Chinkiang*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
10 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Alden Besse*, for Portland:—
2 Europeans and 335 Chinese.
Per *Olympia*, str., for Hoihow:—
20 Chinese.
Per *Brema*, for Haiphong:—
19 Chinese.
Per *Pato*, for Vancouver's Island:—
4 Europeans.
The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Khiva*, to-day, at noon:—
For Singapore.—Mrs. Worsaley. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Southon. For Southampton.—Captains Royse, R.N., and E. D. Smith, Messrs. Thos. A. Grant, J. Hampson, and T. Tozer.

Reports.

The British ship *Glengairn* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 20th February, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 10th April, and a dense fog prevailed throughout, with light variable winds.

The British steamship *Cairnsmuir* reports left Saigon on 6th April at 11 p.m., and experienced light S.E. winds and fine weather the whole of the passage, with a dense fog for the last 12 hours.

The British steamship *Ulysses* reports left Singapore on 3rd April; since leaving Singapore had fine weather till 10th April, then had dense fog, and anchored off the port for about 24 hours.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Adelina & Marianne	Formosa	Feb. 23
Corona	Manila	Feb. 23
White Adder	Hiogo	Feb. 24
Cathaya	Yokohama	Feb. 24
Prium (s.)	Shanghai	Feb. 26
Marco Polo	Swatow	Feb. 28
Regulus	Manila	Feb. 28

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Highlander	Boston, U.S.	Nov. 27
Western Chief	London	Nov. 28
Madura	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Hannah Law	Cardiff	Nov. 28
New Era	Cardiff	Nov. 29
Benledhu	Cardiff	Dec. 4
Canra	Hamburg	Dec. 7
Caribou	Cardiff	Dec. 8
A. E. Vidal	Hamburg	Dec. 17
Carricks	London	Dec. 17
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Dec. 19
Chinaman	London	Dec. 20
Maid Marian	Cardiff	Dec. 21
Caesar	Cardiff	Dec. 29
C. R. Bishop	London	Jan. 4
Woodhall	Hamburg	Jan. 12
Hope	London	Jan. 12
Gryfe	Cardiff	Jan. 26
Batavia	Hamburg	Jan. 18
Robert Henderson	Burryport	Feb. 1
Maid Marian	Dartmouth	Feb. 1
Polynesia	Cardiff	Feb. 5
Carreza	Cardiff	Feb. 8
Daphne	London	Feb. 8
Leading Wind	Antwerp	Feb. 12
Bertha (s.)	Cardiff	Feb. 15
Therese Bohu	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Matchless	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Cactus O.	Cardiff	Feb. 19
F. P. Lichfield	Cardiff	Feb. 19
Maiper	Cardiff	Feb. 19
Penrith	London	Feb. 20
Enid	London	Feb. 22
Osaka	London	Feb. 22
Feronia (s.)	Hamburg	Feb. 24
Argentino (s.)	London	Feb. 25
Fleurs Castle (s.)	London	Feb. 26
Gold Hunter	Cardiff	Feb. 27
Anchises (s.)	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Gleneern (s.)	London	Feb. 28
Thingvalla (s.)	Cardiff	Feb. 21
Isles of the South	Cardiff	Mar. 1
Brown Brothers	Cardiff	Mar. 1

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
At 2 P.M.,
Ground, with Houses, &c.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 5th January, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds, Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [8m. 430

NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 31st July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.

1m 422 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH WILHELM BULSE to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

DIRCKS & Co.

1m 432 Swatow, 26th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our FIRM at SHANGHAI, under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSS, who will SIGN for us by procuration.

OARLOWITZ & Co.

516 Canton-Hongkong, 1st April, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. & O. FOUNDRY).

All business in connection with the above to be addressed to—

A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.

517 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG PETER MICHELSEN is admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st January, 1877.

H. A. PETERSEN & Co.

1m 510 Amoy, March 23rd, 1877.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

During the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned, Mr. EDWARD MOORE will act as SECRETARY of the SOCIETY in HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

143 509 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. H. BELL in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the Business connected therewith, CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will, in future, be conducted on my own account.

YORICK JONES MURROW,
Proprietor,
by his Attorneys WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
R. E. Sellios, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. | Ed. Tobin, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀)

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1878.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES, Nos. 1 and 8, WEST TERRACE; Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

528 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,
AT MACAO.

THE HOUSE, with STABLE and GARDEN, facing the Sea, below the Government Barracks, San Francisco-road, lately in occupation of an English Gentleman. Rent moderate.

Apply to P. B. COLAH,
10, Lyndhurst Terrace.

463 Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET,
(With Immediate Possession),

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
1m 463 Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 15th March, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, GOUGH STREET.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND.....£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 °/₀.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1435 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 95 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 888

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 12th April, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases MATCHES and WAX MATCHES, COTTON DUCK, ELASTIC, UMBRELLAS, Lady's UMBRELLAS,
CHEESE and HAMS.
Danish BEER, SARSAPARILLA, BAR SOAP, FLORIDA WATER, COLOGNE WATER, SEWING MACHINES, PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS, LOCKS, GIMLETS, PENCILS, &c.
TOWELS, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
An Invoice of CLOCKS.
An Invoice of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, &c.

And

1 Gold WATCH.
1 Silver WATCH.
1 ANEROID.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

557 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 12th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., instead of the date previously advertised, on the Spot (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),—

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, $131.40.

And

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial BRICK GODOWN built thereon.

Also,

That PIECE of UNBUILT LEVELLED GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, $188.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

404 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

FURNITURE SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 14th April, 1877, at 10 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of the late G. A. KNEEBONE, Esq., "Fair Lea,"—

The whole of the SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH and COLONIAL-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Green Rep-covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, Marble-top TEAPOYS, MIRRORS, WHATNOTS, LAMPS, CLOCKS, Engravings SIDEBOARD, DINING TABLE, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY WARE, CUTLERY, WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, NINGPO BEDSTEAD, MATTRESSES, &c., Lady's SEDAN CHAIR, Mountain CHAIR.

&c., &c., &c.

Also,

A GRAND PIANO, by BOSENDORFER.

The Furniture will be on view on FRIDAY.

TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Bank-notes.

559 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH AND VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE,

&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. FEIL, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

FRIDAY,

the 27th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH and VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made SUITE of FURNITURE, covered with GREEN DAMASK.
VENETIAN INLAID BLACKWOOD TABLE and CHAIRS, BLACKWOOD CARVED SIDE TABLES, CARPET, HEARTHRUGS, REP WINDOW CURTAINS, &c., &c.
RICHLY CARVED OAK SIDEBOARD, RICHLY CARVED OAK-FRAMED PIER GLASS and FLOWER STANDS, DINING TABLE, BUFFET, WHATNOTS, and DINNER TRAYS.
OIL PAINTINGS, OIL CLOTH, and CLOCKS.
DINNER and DESSERT SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
LIBRARY OAK BOOKCASE and DESKS, INLAID BLACKWOOD LADY'S DESK, TABLES, CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, and CHESS TABLE.
BRASS BEDSTEADS, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLE and WASHSTAND, WARDROBE, with PLATE GLASS DOOR, CHEVAL GLASS, &c.
GASALIERS, GAS BRACKETS, STAIR CARPET, with BRASS STAIR RODS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, BRONZE STATUETTES, &c.
OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising:—DESKS, CHAIRS, PAPER PRESS, COPYING PRESS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, &c., &c.
One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown,—
10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE.
1 SAW MILL, by FORREST and BARR, Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,

1 TURNING LATH and various MACHINERY.

And

At the Yard of Messrs. INGLIS & Co.,—
One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

560 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 89 Hongkong, 16th November, 1876.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya Central,

TO-MORROW,

the 13th April, 1877, at Noon,—

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE:—CRUET STANDS, TEA SETS, BUTTER DISHES, SARDINE BOXES, &c.
TABLE CUTLERY, TOYS, DAGGERS, SILK UMBRELLAS, MONEY BAGS, COTTON SOCKS, PERFUMERY, &c.

Also,

6 Dozen Bottles QUINA LAROCHE.
40 Boxes PATE ZED.
An Invoice of PAINTS, comprising WHITE LEAD, WHITE ZINC, BLACK and RED PAINT.
Rose and Cut NAILS, 1 inch to 3½ inch.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

558 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL, MOSTLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH-MADE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, AND PLATED WARE,

&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., French Consul, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 23rd day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, Robinson Road,—

The whole of his ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

FRENCH-MADE PEARWOOD DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, covered with DAMASCUS SILK and TURKISH SILK.
FRENCH-MADE PEARWOOD MARBLE-TOP CHEFFONIER, TABLE, and CARD TABLE.
BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP CARVED TABLES.
OLD ITALIAN CARVED FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES.
GILT FRAMED PIER GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, MODERATOR LAMPS, STATUETTES.
PERSIAN CARPETS.
TURKISH TABLE COVERS.
PALESANDER WOOD WRITING TABLE, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY TABLE, and DESK CHAIR.
FRENCH-MADE ROSEWOOD INLAID BOOKCASE, WORK TABLE, and SET of DRAWERS, LOUIS XVI.
FRENCH-MADE BEDROOM SUITE, covered with TURKISH SILK, LOUIS XVI.
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MAHOGANY-SIDEBOARD, ARM CHAIRS, TEAK WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS and SPRING MATTRESSES.
PALESANDER WOOD WARDROBE, with PLATE GLASS DOOR, DOUBLE-WING LADY'S WARDROBE.
ENGLISH-MADE BEDROOM CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLE, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

570 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

EIGHT GRANITE GODOWNS, Nos. 60, 61, 62, and 63, and A 60, 61, 62, and 63, registered in the Land Office as Nos. 124, 197, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to TANG LOK,
On the right hand side of the Man-Mo Temple.

4w 518 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE, of 20 HORSE-POWER NOMINAL, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condensers and Tubular Boiler. Consumption 2 tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs. MATTHEW, PAUL & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late Firm of RUSSELL and STURGIS, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

497 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBAY."

The above steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872, by Messrs. DOBBIE & Co., under special survey of Lloyds', and her machinery and boiler were made by Messrs. JAMES HOWDEN & Co. under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draft of water, and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when new sails, rigging, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and in March of the present year her engines and boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet, Beam 26 feet 3 inches; Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches; Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 11 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.
CLASS.—Built to Class 100A at Lloyds'.
RIG.—Brig Rigged.
CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.)
DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.
SPEED.—Eight Knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of Coals per 24 Hours.
BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons Coals.
CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry, and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's Patent High and Low Pressure Engines of 90 Horse-power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.
PROPELLER.—Bessemer steel of 4 blades, with one spare set of blades.
WINCH.—One Steam Winch, with Donkey Boiler on deck.
BOILER.—One horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

498 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO.,
IRON and GENERAL MERCHANTS,
LONDON and BIRMINGHAM
SAMPLE ROOMS,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, and 34, KEANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

227 Hongkong, March 18th, 1877.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Queen's Road, THIS DAY, the 12th April instant, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1876, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.

469 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day OPENED a BRANCH of our FIRM at SHANGHAI.

Mr. CARL KREBS has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

1m 565 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of WONG UN SHUN in the Firm of SHUN SING, No. 8A, Praya West, CEASED on the 30th September, 1876.

CHUN WO PO.

7d 566 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY L. DENNYS will act as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, and CURATOR of the CITY HALL from and after the 11th instant.

By Order of the Committee,
N. B. DENNYS,
Secretary.

2w 555 Hongkong, 10th April, 1877.

TENDERS for SAWING TIMBER will be received by the Undersigned until NOON on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

Further Particulars may be obtained on application.

JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 9th April, 1877. [7d 550

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Steamer "POWAN" will CEASE, for a SHORT TIME, to run as a NIGHT BOAT to and from CANTON, on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, in order to have her new Machinery fitted. Notice will be given when she is ready to be again placed on the line.

By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

556 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SPOUT intends visiting Japan shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to consult him professionally would make an appointment for an early date.

Hours for consultation 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.
No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, Hongkong.
April 5th, 1877. [tf 529

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an OFFICE of the FOREIGN INSPECTORATE of CUSTOMS has This Day been OPENED at the Port of Pakhoi.

E. McKEAN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Pakhoi,
2nd April, 1877. [6d 551

NOTICE

In re the Estate of the late HORATIO FORBES STUART, Deceased.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in on or before MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of April, A.D., 1877, and All Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER SMITH,
One of the Executors.

408 Hongkong, 15th March, 1877.

EDUCATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, HONGKONG,

Conducted by the BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, under the Patronage of Right Rev. Dr. J. T. RAIMONDI, D.D., Bishop of Acantho and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

The course of Studies comprises English, Mathematics, Portuguese, French, and Chinese. The distinctive feature of this School is the care given to Commercial Education.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Director,

BROTHER HIDULPH,
9, Caine Road, Hongkong.

The Terms are:—

FIRST CLASS BOARDERS, per month..... $20.
SECOND CLASS BOARDERS, per month... $15.

Prospectus on Application.

3m, 317 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

QUICK DISPATCH.

THE British Steamship *State of Louisiana*, Johnston, Master, of 1,216 Tons Register, came to the Wharf of WILLIAMS & Co. on SATURDAY, 17th instant, with 18,000 packages of Merchandise, General Cargo, which was discharged into their Godowns in FOURTEEN (14) WORKING HOURS.

It is now ascertained beyond doubt, that large as well as small steamers can be dispatched at the Wharf with facility.

WM. O. HOWLAND,
Manager.

1m 449 Swatow, March 19th, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Hongkong, is prepared to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING.

References can be had at, and Letters may be addressed care of, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [2024

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

T. ALGAR,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
201 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1877.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877,

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, at Amoy, the wife of D. A. DARLING, of a Daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Hongkong, Mrs. ALFRED HANCOCK, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Mr. E. Vogel's Residence, Praya, on 29th March, by Rev. James Lamont, CHARLES VOGEL, to CARRIE, daughter of Captain Brown, of *Rosetta McNeil*.

On the 5th instant, at the Union Church, by the Rev. James Lamont, JOHN, only son of the late Captain Alexander McCallum, to MARIE, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Duncan.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 10th March, of heat apoplexy, CLEMENT SMALE, B.A., Solicitor, Bombay, second surviving son of the Hon. Sir John Smale, Chief Justice of Hongkong, aged 38.

On the 30th March, 1877, at "Fairlea," Hongkong, GEORGE ASHWELL KNESHONE, aged 54 years 11 months.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 12TH, 1877.

THE reports of the progress of the civil war in Japan are so various and contradictory that it is very difficult to arrive at any just estimate of the present position of affairs. The telegraphic items of news in the native papers, it is true, usually record Imperialist triumphs, but it is questionable how far these are reliable. Some victories are, it is well known, scarcely less disastrous than defeat, and from all accounts, those gained by the Government in Japan seem to have done little towards bringing about the suppression of the revolt. Fighting goes on fiercely enough, with, however, few decisive results, and it is generally understood that the Government is making little headway. It is also incidentally admitted that the number of wounded and killed in the Imperialist ranks is rather startling, especially considering the alleged nature of the actions hitherto fought. Moreover, if we may believe the *Japan Mail*, the Government has already experienced great difficulty in obtaining recruits, and the large proportion of those secured are mere striplings, likely to be of little use against the tried soldiers led by SAIGO. It is rumoured, too, that frequent desertions on a rather serious scale have occurred from the ranks of the Imperialist army. All these circumstances put together, if even only partially true, have a decidedly sinister appearance. It is only fair to add that the balance of evidence is in favour of the victories of the Imperialists, though dearly purchased, being *bonâ fide*. The stern fact remains, however, that the Government has found the task of crushing the present insurrection no child's play. It is terribly earnest work, and will certainly tax the energies of the Administration to the utmost.

The most remarkable feature of the insurrection is the alleged plot, in which some members of the present Government were said to be implicated, to assassinate General SAIGO, the loved and trusted leader of the men of Satsuma. Concerning the truth of these confessions there has been much controversy, the *Japan Mail* placing a good deal of reliance in them, while the *Tokio Times* (which is evidently a thick and thin supporter of the Government) ridicules them as transparent fabrications. The *Akebono Shimbun* also states that one of the conspirators has publicly recanted his confession, asserting that it was wrung from him by torture at Kagoshima. If this story be true, the insurgents have been guilty of a mean dodge to arouse the sympathy of the people and attract them to their side. By vast numbers of the Japanese SAIGO has been looked up to and reverenced almost beyond any other man in the Empire, and the discovery of a plot to assassinate him would do much to kindle the indignation even of those who have deplored his defection, and might induce many waverers to go overto his camp. It is very unlikely, from his antecedents, that SAIGO would lend his countenance to such a piece of deception. His character stands so high for probity and fairness that it is difficult to believe he would sanction the extortion of a false confession by torture. It is generally believed by foreigners that he has the welfare of the country sincerely at heart, and in joining in the revolutionary movement has been actuated by unselfish and disinterested motives, however mistaken he may be. His followers may not be equally scrupulous, and may have hatched the story of the plot in the hope that it would obtain sufficient credence to assist their cause. The order preserved by SAIGO's troops, the respect shown to property, and the manifestoes put forth by the insurgents reflect much credit upon their leaders.

Putting aside, however, the alleged plot to assassinate SAIGO, which is most probably apocryphal, the rebels have some cause for dissatisfaction and discontent. The present is a conflict not between order and lawlessness, but between the old military class and the Government. The Satsuma men profess nothing but loyalty to the MIKADO, and there is no reason to doubt their sincerity. They are simply anxious to change the *personnel* of the Government, to procure certain reforms, and to rectify some injustices under which they conceive they labour. Prominent among these is the measure for the capitalization of the pensions of the samurai, which has always been most distasteful to them. There is certainly good reason to believe that the Government was rather unwise in its treatment of this class. But it must be borne in mind, at the same time, that the Government was hard pressed financially, and there is no doubt that its acts have been, as a rule, prompted with a view to the promotion of the best interests of the country, and to secure the benefit of the majority. The insurgents, again, have been charged with selfishness and want of patriotism in plunging the country into a costly, disastrous, and fratricidal contest, which cannot fail to increase the already heavy burden of taxation and augment the poverty of the masses. And it must be admitted that they have chosen an inopportune time for rising—when the country had not yet recovered from the effects of two other abortive rebellions. But, on the other hand, it may be pleaded that the malcontents had no other way open to them of obtaining a hearing. There is no representative assembly in Japan, and the Press has not been allowed the expression of free opinion. It is possible that the Government is, in this respect, only reaping where it has sown. The Press is a grand safety-valve, which should never be stifled; and, whenever it is, the pent-up gases of public opinion will find vent elsewhere in a sudden and far more dangerous manner. It is to be hoped that the Government of Japan will, in future, be more liberal towards the Press. Indeed, there is little doubt on this head; it is only a pity they did not give it a little more freedom sooner. It is believed that the struggle between SAIGO and the Government will end in a compromise, and that this may turn out to be a fact and further loss of life averted is sincerely to be hoped by every well wisher of Japan.

An entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening by the "Slasher's Own" (28th Regt.) Lodge of Good Templars. There was a good attendance of the soldiers and their wives, the various items on the programme were well given, and altogether a very pleasant and sociable evening was spent, Bro. Baird, W.C.T., presided.

This evening, at the Hongkong Hotel, M. Carmé will commence a series of entertainments which will extend to Friday and Saturday, and which will be the last given by him in Hongkong. The professor proposes to play two gentlemen each evening a game of 400 up, and he will present a cup to the one who makes the highest score of the six competitors.

The Java papers state that the German schooner *Concordia*, with ballast, from Sourabaya to Amoy, went ashore on the Bril reef in the latter part of February last. The steamer *Sourabaya* succeeded in saving the whole crew, eleven in number, and conveyed them to Macassar. All efforts to get the vessel off the reef have been abandoned.

The *Tokio Times* says that H.E. Count Fe d'Ostiani, Italian Minister, who is shortly to leave Japan via Europe for the scene of his new mission, Rio de Janeiro, has made the probably unparalleled collection of one thousand vases, all of different shape and pattern, Chinese, Japanese, and Corean. No a single European vase is admitted into this collection, which is intended as a farewell present from the Minister to a country woman.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) informs us that the steamer *Anchises* left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The Band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening:—

Quadrille.....	"Princess of Trebizonde"...	Offenbach.
Overture.....	"Le Domino Noir".....	Auber.
Selection.....	"Fille de Madame Angot"...	Lecocq.
Valse.....	"Artis Klange".....	Gung'l.
Reminiscences...	"Rossini".....	Godfrey.
Galop.....	"Unter Kreuzband".....	Roth.

"God Save the Queen."

E. P. HURST, Conductor.

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Snowden heard the case of Puon Alum v. Uriarti, which was a claim for $8 for scraping the deck of the Spanish schooner *Nuevo Constante*, of which vessel the defendant was the master. Plaintiff had been engaged to do the work but as he did not commence it on the day agreed upon, another man was engaged who did the work and was paid for it. As far as defendant knew the plaintiff did not commence work at all. Defendant's case was substantiated by witnesses, and judgment was given in his favour.

As the camels which arrived here a few days ago have not yet appeared in the outward passenger list it is to be presumed they are still in the colony. It has been suggested that some of our wealthy fellow-townsmen should purchase one or two of them and present them to the City Hall Museum. The taxidermist at that institution is certainly very well with the stuffing of birds, but camels being birds of another colour it remains to be seen how they would fare in his hands. No doubt, however, he would be successful in his treatment of them, and as the animals are a great curiosity to the Chinese they would always form an object of interest in the museum for the native community.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 10th April.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

DECISIVE ACTION ON THE PART OF RUSSIA.

Russia has sent a note to Turkey, desiring her to reply to the protocol of the Great Powers before the 13th instant.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

11th April.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

LARCENY.

Chung Achan, a coolie, was charged by U-ashing, a watchman, with stealing some clothing and an umbrella.

The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour, having been identified as an old offender.

A SAILOR'S QUARREL.

Daniel Robinson and Henry Gibb were charged by P.C. 637 with assaulting and biting each other. The first prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour, and the second was discharged.

OBSTRUCTION.

Ip Asam, a boatman, was fined $10 for having his boat inshore before gun-fire.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND ITS RUMOURED LOANS.

The Shanghai papers publish the following documents:—

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 16th March, 1877.

SIR,—1.—Having had occasion to make enquiry as to the truth of the statements now current concerning loans negotiated at Shanghai—more especially a loan of Tls. 2,500,000—said to have been arranged with Japan, a loan of Tls. 4,000,000 proposed to be arranged with Japan, and various separate loans for the Fukien, Yunnan, and Hupeh provinces,—I was informed in reply that, as far as the Chinese Government is concerned, there is no reason why such rumours should be current, inasmuch as there is now no Imperial authority in anyone's hands to take any steps towards raising any loan. The Tls. 2,500,000, or Japan loan has neither received the authorization of the Central Government nor been called for by the provincial authorities for whom it is said to be intended, and nothing is known of Tls. 4,000,000 loan or the other loan referred to.

2.—I am to bring all this to your knowledge and I am to repeat the instructions formerly sent to you: you are not to sign any documents connected with loans except after written instructions from myself; and, in the absence of written instructions from myself, no loan is to be regarded as being for the Chinese Government, or as being with any kind of Governmental recognition or permission or guarantee, for Chinese officials.

3.—I am further specially to warn you against a certain Hsü Tao-t'ai, and to state that he has no authority to negotiate any kind of loan for any official purpose. I enclose a copy of a despatch from the Yamên having special reference to the said Hsü.

4.—You will please to hand a copy of this circular to the manager of each foreign bank at your port for his information, with my compliments, and you may allow it to be perused by by any one connected with firms likely to be applied to for information, etc., respecting loans.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HART, Inspector-General.

To the Commissioner of Customs.
Alfred E. Hippisley, Esq.,
Acting Stat. Sec.

(Translation.)

A Tsungli-Yamen's decree to the Inspector General of Customs. The following decree is issued:—

With reference to a call which the Inspector-General of Customs made at our Yamen and at which he reported to us: "that the Commander-in-Chief Kin has attached to his camp the delegate Hsü, who borrowed in Shanghai from a Japanese-foreign firm money (to the amount of) two millions and-a-half Taels, to be repaid in rates as the Maritime Customs of the different ports within a term of eleven years," we find upon this statement that already before His Excellency the Minister of Japan, Sheng, called at our Yamen when he spoke about the same business.

Thereupon our Yamen wrote to His Excellency the Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports and to the Governor-General of the provinces of Shen-si and Kan-suh, asking them to investigate and to report.

We have already received a reply thereon to the effect that no such business exists.

Besides writing once more to His Excellency the Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports (asking) for investigation and dealing thereupon, we feel also in duty bound to order the Inspector-General of Customs that he shall immediately inform the Commissioners of Customs of all the ports, on no account a loan business is to be arranged with the delegate Hsü.

A special decree for this (affair).

Kuang-sü 3rd year, 1st moon 29th day, (13th March, 1877).

THE FAMINE IN SHANTUNG.

Chin-chiu Fu, 17th March.

The grants from the Government are apparently being judiciously and economically expended, and are saving many thousand lives. Yesterday and the day before I witnessed the distribution of the Government rations in two towns separated about fifteen miles from each other. Nearly 10,000, comprising nearly equal numbers of both sexes, of all ages were returned at each place. The food given is two bowls of porridge of sorghum, a wholesome kind of food very common and highly esteemed in this province. The amount given is hardly enough either to sustain life, or to satisfy the hungry. It is only given to those who apply for it in person. Many take their allowance home and give to those who are too weak; or mix it with chaff or other light food, the chaff increasing the bulk of the porridge, and rendering what would otherwise be almost innutritious and tasteless somewhat palatable. A large proportion of these thousands, in order to obtain this allowance, perform a daily journey of ten miles. The Government has in this one hsien eight of these places for distributing food, and nearly the same number in the six adjoining hsien which receive the grant.

Mr. Richard's efforts have been specially directed to the relief of orphans, most of whom would otherwise be left to perish. He has collected of these more than four hundred, who are distributed in houses rented in different neighbourhoods for their accommodation. Other villages are applying for the same aid. Nearly all are boys, no girls having been offered as those whose parents and friends cannot provide for them have been mostly already sold.

Mr. Richard's work is now admirably systematized, and carried on with the strictest care and economy. I spent night before last in a large village when one of his establishments is located. It contains 110 children between six and fifteen years of age. They breakfast and sup on sorghum porridge, and have for their dinner a coarse meal cake. The whole expense for each child is only about thirty cash (less than three cents) per day. I was present to see these children at their evening meal. They assembled in a court, into which the porridge was brought in a large earthern jar. They then knelt round it in a semicircle on the bare ground, presenting a singular spectacle, all of them only half clad and more or less emaciated, and repeated in concert an appropriate thanksgiving to their Father in Heaven for the food they were about to receive. Then each of them as his name was called presented himself before the jar with his bowl and had it filled. I am sure that any one who could have looked on the almost fleshless arms and glistening eyes of these homeless little ones while they thankfully partook of their simple meal would have thanked God for the privilege of contributing in any way to their relief.

On approaching the town above referred to and about two miles from it, I found a boy, thirteen years of age lying by the road side, who, in his vain effort to reach this asylum had fallen down exhausted where he lay, and would probably soon have perished, there had I not had him conveyed to it. We only fear that it was too late to save his life.

I am sorry to say that the prospect for the future in this vicinity (the famine district proper) is very gloomy indeed. Very little wheat was sown last autumn, and what was sown will hardly yield a crop, unless this locality is specially favoured with spring rains. As to the autumn crop of millet and sorghum which must be sown soon, it is doubtful whether the ground is sufficiently moist to cause the seed to germinate. More than this, in case of abundant showers, which as a rule are not to be expected in the spring here, most of the farmers have neither animals to plough with nor seed to sow. It is a matter of thankfulness that in the adjacent districts, which are almost famine stricken in consequence of the scarcity of last year's crop, the wheat, of which a great deal was sown, looks promising, and the ground is sufficiently moistened by the winter snow for spring planting.—*Shangh'i Courier* Correspondent.

MOUKDEN.

3rd March.

It would be a curious calculation to estimate the tonnage of ringing bell-metal which was found necessary to compel the dog of heaven to vomit the moon which he all but devoured on the early morning of the Chinese 16th of present moon. Bells representing certainly two tons were ding-donging in our good city here most indefatigably, when the eclipse of the moon was all but total between 2 and 3 a.m. Most of the literary Chinese with whom I have come in contact know the cause of this eclipse, while few of even the most ignorant really believe in the enormous swallowing capacities of that "dog." Yet so powerful is the conservative element among the Chinese that the old custom of frightening or propitiating the dog by ringing in the temples and din in all the Boards and Yamêns is observed with undiminished ceremony, though with vanished faith. I observed that the ringing of the God-of-Rain Temple was very irregular and intermittent, and the holder of the bell-hammer was, I am sure, performing a greater number of nodding bows than the ceremony demanded. Let people talk of or against Chinese as they will, all the world is kin. I am informed by natives who have been much in Peking that the saturnalia of lamp-lighting, fireworks and street-crowding are much more imposing in Moukden and Mancharia than in the Capital. There were fully 200,000 adults, principally males, on the streets of the Inner City after dusk and up till the closing of the gates on the great day that of full moon. These crowds were said to "Kuang-têng"—to "have a look at the lamps," for every shop is compelled to place a double row of lights before its door one on each side. Those beside the doors are of plain paper with devices in ink, but those over the door were more ambitious most of them of fine silk gauze very prettily painted. I observed one lantern in front of such gauze representing a foreign street, which was probably from a foreign picture, for there was a notion, and a good one, of perspective. By the way, the Chinese acknowledge the superiority of foreign pictures for truth and perspective, but conservatism again prohibits their poorly paid painters to follow. I have seen pictures of the harbour of Shanghai, in which the width of the river scarcely equalled the height of the houses on each side, while the paddle-wheel of the solitary steamer covered over three-fourths of her side! Another steamer bore a tricolor flag about as large as the steamer itself.

Fireworks were set a-cracking on the night of the Chinese 13th and continued till the 17th. They were of the usual kind, except the *ho-tsze*, which is a masterpiece of pyrotechnic skill, but varieties of which I doubt not your readers must have seen on the various parts. This machine was like a bale, and about the size of an ordinary cotton bale. The cover is of many folds of paper. It was hoisted by a rope up a frame work thirty feet high. An immense crowd packed the thirty-foot-wide street both east and west of the platform, and the only disorderly part of the proceedings was the conduct of the smart guard of Tao Ta-jên, who, with their chief, pressed their fine horses through the multitude to the vicinity of the platform, when, fearing the display would terrify the horses, they were shown into a merchant's quarters! The men then got forms out and stood on them, though quite near enough to see perfectly well from the ground. Thus the fellows obscured the scene for hundreds standing behind them, and one man freely applied his riding whip to the people crowding him. "Who would expect decorous conduct on the part of Yamen men?" was the reply of a merchant to whose attention I drew the first incident of the kind.

The attention of every one was, however, soon drawn to the "box," for dark clusters of smoke, and a deep red flashing darting fire at the bottom of the box, was the sign that preparations had begun. The "box" was hoisted high and then suddenly fell down from it a large and beautiful white "mill," exactly like a huge lamp shade; along the margin of which was a number of lights brilliant as gas-jets. These continued burning a long time, showing three enormous figures below representing three gods, each of whom had a taper in his hand, which also had a bright light at the tip. These gods were of paper and had fallen down with the white mill. The mill became exhausted of its supply of light, and suddenly gods and mill fell burnt to the ground, and a similar dark mass of fire and smoke, lighted from the exhausted mill, introduced a similar mill, but with different figures, and so on, till the box had dropped all its twelve nots, which occupied nearly an hour. Among these were two wriggling dragons of blue fire, a bunch of grapes, and a tomb-stone which one would be inclined to call a real one of white marble, for in every little detail it was a perfect facsimile of a real stone, inscribed characters included. It was lit up from within as well as from without, and swung in the air some time before it was burnt down. But perhaps the most wonderful was the last, consisting of nine strings of lanterns, on each string nine lanterns, each with a brilliant light within. Afterdropping out of the hoisted "box," the lower end of these lanterns touched the ground. Unfortunately for my critical knowledge I never had any interest in going to see pyrotechnic displays in my native land, but the skill displayed in those I have seen was nothing to this one box; all of whose lighting during the whole 12 scenes was self-ignited. I confess I greatly admired the ingenuity which constructed so complicated and complete a design. By the way I don't know whether you are aware that the radiometer has been known to the Chinese before Crook's was born, though of course less scientific than his. I have not seen Crook's so that I cannot compare his with the Chinese radiometer, which is exceedingly simple and one of which my boy bought me, for forty cash in a hand-painted, betasseled lantern. This Chinese one is set going by the action of the flame of one or more candles, the heat of which acts from below upon the unevenly cut, circular paper roof of the radiometer. The Chinese of this province attach scenes cut out of coloured paper to the radiometer, and the wheels of the cart turn round merrily while the carter with his red-tasseled hat runs alongside. Some represent hunting scenes, etc., etc., all of which are very prettily done and fly around the inside of the radiometer, or rather of its lantern, with great speed. One very large one I have seen with half-a-dozen candles burning, and various scenes running in opposite directions.

There is no political news of any consequence, the souls having been looked on the 20th of last moon and opened only to-day (1st of 1st moon). And to-day the magistrates could do no more than wish each other a happy year of business. Several gamblers, however, have been hunted up in their supposed secrecy, and gambling is being severely dealt with. It is still uncertain how the new Governor-General will conduct himself, but meantime he has conciliated the Boards by dismissing the check-clerks or spies which his late brother set in every office in the city; so that there was no way of turning an honest penny. I know not whether he has reduced the nominal salaries of the various officials which his brother raised in order to remove temptation. He has, however, abolished the office in the capital connected with the Governor-Generalship and thus saved the province upwards of Tls. 10,000 per annum. The question of taxation remains meantime in *statu quo*, and when an increase is made, as made it must be, I hope it will be in a more gentle and gradual way than that in which the Mohammedan Tao Ta-jên attempted to impose it on the fiery east.—*Celestial Empire* Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA.

Shortly after one o'clock a.m. on the 28th ult. a fire broke out at Otamachi, *Ichome*, a few doors from Usui's photographic gallery. The direction of the wind was towards the sea, which caused the fire to spread to Benten-dori and thence to Minami-muka-dori, where a great effort was made to stay its progress by pulling down the houses which were in danger, but without success, as the fire shortly afterwards extended to Honcho-dori, and at one time the Machigaisho was in danger. All the men-of-war in port sent detachments of their men on shore, and they, together with the Fire Brigade, who mustered in great force, worked hard to prevent the flames spreading, but were unfortunately not successful until a large number of houses in all the four streets named were destroyed.

To meet the demand for reinforcements that are so urgently called for fresh levies of troops are everywhere being raised, and as fast as the men can be got together they are shipped off to the seat of war. We say men, but we should say boys; boys of seventeen scarcely able to carry the weight of a rifle and accoutrements. No one who saw the fourteen or fifteen hundred troops who were shipped off by the *Nagoya Maru* on the 26th ult., but must have been painfully struck by the youthfulness of the greater portion of them. What in the name of common humanity is to be gained by sending such corps into the field? The only result can be to afford more victims to the fearful prowess of the sword-wielding samurai of Satsuma. The Government may prevent any particulars of losses in the field from being published, but certain facts will leak out, and it is well known that of the two thousand troops which the *Nagoya Maru* took down to the South, shortly after the breaking out of the revolt, five hundred have been sent back to Kobe disabled from sword cuts either in the shoulder or thigh. With such a proportion of wounded it is only natural to suppose that the number of those killed outright cannot be small. Of course, to support such losses as these, the Government cannot afford to be particular about age when it looks to sustain its position by numbers alone.—*Japan Mail.*

TOKIO.

It is reported, upon apparently trustworthy authority, that Saigo's youngest brother has died of wounds received while fighting against his country.

Mr. William Pole, F.R.S., the *Osaka Nippo* says, will presently receive, on the occasion of retiring from the Japanese service, a present of two thousand yen and two valuable rolls of silk. Mr. Pole is consulting engineer in London to the Railway Department.

The officers of the Military Mission who are about leaving Japan,—Capts. Orcel and Percin and Lieut. Lompré, have been entertained by H. E. Mr. Iwakura, and received from him the assurance of the entire satisfaction of the government with the work they have performed during the term of their service. The Minister of War also sent to each of these gentlemen written testimonials of a highly laudatory character, accompanied by presents of exquisite specimens of Japanese lacquered ware.

The loss of Colonel Fukuhar, who died in Kobe on the 23rd ult., will be deplored by many foreign residents in Tokio and other parts of Japan, as well as in China. He was an officer of fine attainments and engaging personal qualities. For the last two or three years he had been attached to the Japanese Legation at Peking. He returned to this country only a few weeks ago, and without coming to the capital proceeded at once from Simonoseki to the scene of the insurrection. In his first engagement he received the wounds from which he died.

Oyama, the late governor of Kagoshima ken, will straight-way be put on trial upon charges of complicity with the leaders of the revolt. His action in connection with the arrest and torture of the police agents, and with the fabrication of the infamous assassination imposture will be subjected to the minutest scrutiny. The signers of the "confession," who now declare that they were tortured into false avowals of guilt, have been brought to Tokio, where, instead of at Kioto, the whole dark transaction will be promptly investigated.—*Tokio Times.*

Some excitement has been created in Tokio by the rumour that three men were discovered within the enclosure of the *Kaignsho* (Naval Department) on the 25th ult., their object being to blow up the powder magazine there, which contains upwards of 90 tons of powder. It is further stated that the three men thus caught were decapitated the following morning.—*Japan Mail.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

Of Patna sales to-day at the same rates as those given yesterday for ordinary and select chests, $678¾ and $681¼. Benares has been placed at $647½. Quotation for New Malwa $565, and for Old $600, exclusive of allowance. The stock of Patna is given at 2,900 chests, of Benares 550 chests, and of Malwa 1,050 chests.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per P. & O. steamer *Khiva*, for Bombay &c.:—

From Hongkong to United Kingdom 17 bales General. For Lyons 4 pkgs. Waste Silk. For Brindisi 6 pkgs. Waste Silk. For Bombay 100 pkgs. Silk. From Yokohama to United Kingdom 20 bales General. From Shanghai to United Kingdom 597 bales Silk. For Continent 30 bales General. For Boston 128 bales and 11 half-chests Tea.

Per steamer *Agamemnon*, for London:—

14,470 lbs. Canton Congou, 9 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, and 252 pkgs. Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	3/10¾
Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight.	3/11
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/11½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	3/11¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	3/11¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight.....	Nominal.
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight.....	Nominal.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight.....	72⅞
Private, 30 days' sight.....	73⅛ to ½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—31 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$670 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,200 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$210 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$147 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—35 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 31 per share, ex dividend.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share nominal.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON APRIL 11TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Wax—2 pieces, at $35.40, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

Inferior Cardamons—31 bags, at $18.60, by Hop Kee to local trader.

Lotus Nuts—20 bags, at $5.70, by Hop Kee to travelling trader.

Shantung Pongee—1 bag, at $5.00, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—80 bags, at $9.70, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.

California Shellfish—20 bags, at $12.00, by Lun Hing Loong to travelling trader.

American Flour—2,000 bags 50lbs., at $1.37, Lun Hing Loong to travelling trader.

Fungus—20 bags, at $20.30, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—10 pkgs., at $11.50, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

Japan Wax—40 cases, at $11.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER.)

April 11th.

Barometer—4 A.M.	30.228
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.100
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.140
Thermometer—9 A.M.	77½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—4 P.M.	76½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	75
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	76¼
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	75
Thermometer—Maximum	80½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	73

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

April 11th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hong-Kong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hong-Kong. Change in 24 hrs.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. Change in 24 hrs.	Shang-hai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shang-hai. Change in 24 hrs.	Naga-saki. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Naga-saki. Change in 24 hrs.
Barometer.....	30.12	30.22	30.05	30.75	30.30	30.41	30.07	30.20
Thermometer attached.....	74.0	75.5	74.0	67.0	64.0	60.0	65.8	51.2
Direction of Wind.....	ESE	E	SSE	NE	E	E	SW	calm
Force.....	3	2	3	1	2	0	4	0
Dry Thermometer.....	73.0	75.0	—	—	63.0	60.0	60.8	52.5
Wet Thermometer.....	71.0	73.0	—	—	60.5	55.0	56.1	48.0
Weather.....	ocm.	bcm.	b.c.	o.c.	o.c.	o.	r.r.	o.c.
Hours' Rain.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Quantity fallen.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.88

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 2 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 6 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 9 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

COMBINATION AMONG THE CHINESE.

A case of combination among the Chinese calculated to seriously interfere with trade has been brought to our notice. It appears that for some time past the native merchants have felt dissatisfaction at having to make payments to foreign hongs in bank notes or clean Mexicans. There is a difference of one per cent. between these and chopped dollars and broken silver, and hence their anxiety to pay in the latter. This feeling has recently found expression. On the 31st ultimo the Min Un Tong, or Cotton and Yarn Guild of Canton, issued a circular to that trade containing nine rules for the observance of all the dealers in cotton and cotton yarn in Hongkong and Canton. In the introduction is set forth the loss resulting from the discount on broken silver and from the premium on bank notes. It then enjoins the members of the guild to adhere to the rules, which may briefly be stated as follows:—1. In dealing with foreign hongs, Chinese dealers in cotton and yarn must first obtain a promise from the foreign merchant that he will accept broken silver on the same terms as bank notes. Any infringement of this rule will be punished by the imposition of a fine of ten dollars on every bale of cotton purchased. 2. A similar fine will be inflicted on any dealer in cotton in Hongkong who dares to trade with the foreign hongs after ceasing commercial transactions with them. 3. A fine will be imposed on any travelling merchant taking cotton or cotton yarn to Canton for sale. 4. If, after business has been discontinued, the foreign hongs still refuse to accept broken silver equally with bank notes, and any travelling trader should buy cotton or yarn from them, the members of the guild must cease dealing with him, or he must pay a fine of fifty dollars. 5. The object of enforcing the circulation of broken silver is stated to be for the benefit of all concerned, but this can only be secured by the co-operation of all the other merchants in Hongkong and Canton. Should any of them, therefore, have transactions in the future with foreign hongs the members of the guild must cease dealing with him. 6. If any of the foreign hongs point out any Chinese merchants as being leaders of this movement, the members of the guild must cease to deal with him after settlement of the issue. 7. Should any of the foreign brokers oppose or annoy the guild in this matter none of its members will be allowed to deal with him under pain of a heavy fine. The eighth and ninth rules are of no importance, only providing for the distribution of the contemplated fines.

The issue of such a circular as this, is, it will be acknowledged, a high-handed proceeding. The document literally bristles with threats, and is most arrogant and offensive in tone. Such audacious attempts at dictation should be resolutely and sternly resisted. If the Cotton Guild is allowed to have its way without opposition, other guilds will not be slow to follow suit, and also seek to dictate terms of payment to other foreign merchants. As a matter of fact, the cotton brokers cannot accept broken silver in payment for their goods without incurring a considerable loss and experiencing great inconvenience in the transaction of their business. They cannot pay in broken silver to the banks, and it frequently takes some time to get rid of a large quantity of it. Setting aside, however, for a moment the loss and trouble which would ensue upon such payments, the attempt to coerce foreign cotton merchants into the acceptance of terms of settlement objectionable to them is severely to be condemned. If the Chinese lose by the broken sil

fire. She was a vessel of 500 tons and painted black with a broad white line around her. (Probably Brooklehunk's). The junk they boarded remained by the *Naworth Castle* wreaking for twelve days, when they sailed, taking with them the remainder of the wrecked crew. They anchored on the lee of a reef a few days after for shelter and water, after which they sailed at a large island. At length they were landed on the S.E. Coast of Hainan, but before doing so they were stripped of their coats and had only just sufficient clothing left them to cover themselves with. They then tried to engage another junk to take them to Hongkong, when the head man of the place, after a delay of six days, sent them to Hoihow, from which port they were brought on in the German steamer *Olympia* to Hongkong.

THE LOSS OF THE "JOHN O'GAUNT."

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The following is the Report of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the loss of the British ship *John o'Gaunt*, official number 24,201.

We find that the British ship *John o'Gaunt*, official number 24,201, of Liverpool, 860 tons, left Birkenhead on the 22nd August, with a cargo of coals, bound to Manila, and, that while making for the San Bernardino Strait in the Philippine Islands, the vessel struck on a reef on the morning of the 8th January last, near Bacan Island; and, after passing over this reef, that the vessel [illegible] considerable damage and making water rapidly, the master and crew left the vessel in a boat, and that about 10 or 15 minutes after doing so, the *John o'Gaunt* struck on another reef on the East side of the Island of Baing and shortly afterwards sunk.

We find that the Master, John Please, the number of whose Certificate of Competency is 11,429, was wanting in proper precaution in that he did not, directly he made out that land was unexpectedly in sight, at once try for soundings and haul the ship to the wind and off shore.

We find that the cables were not bent, nor the anchors unstowed, although the ship was running for the land and by the reckoning was only 26 miles from it. The reason given by the Master is that the weather rendered it necessary for the house plugs to be in, as the crew lived under a top-gallant forecastle.

We adjudge that the Master's Certificate be suspended for a period of six months from this date.

Although this matter has doubtless received the attention of Her Majesty's Consulat Manila, the Court think it their duty to bring to the notice of this Government, the very kindly treatment which the Master and Crew of the *John o'Gaunt* received from the Spanish Authorities of the Philippine Islands, and more especially from Don Vicente Molleda, on the Island of Laguan.

Given under our hands, at Hongkong, this Twenty-eighth day of March, 1877.

C. MAY, First Police Magistrate.
H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., Harbour-Master.
HERBERT MAGNIAC, Unofficial Justice of the Peace.
ROBERT MCMURDO, Government Marine Surveyor.
WM. SYMINGTON, Commanding British Steamship *Harkow*.

Confirmed,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Administrator.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the Report presented at the fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders, held at the Office of the Company, Shanghai, on the 9th instant:—

In presenting to the shareholders the fourth half-yearly Report and audited accounts showing position of the Company, on the thirty-first December last, the directors have the pleasure to state that the result of the business for the year 1876 is so far highly satisfactory.

From the balance sheet it will be seen that the amount standing at the credit of the Company, on 30th June last, was Taels 768,473.75, to which is added the surplus carried forward from the present working account, viz., Taels 347,965.42, making a total of Taels 1,056,439.17; dividends for the year 1875 having been paid amounting to Taels 197,618.20, and Taels 102,459.66 placed to reserve, there remains in hand Taels 756,361.31, besides the paid-up capital Taels 600,000.

The directors have now to propose the payment of dividends for the past year, and recommend that of the above balance of Taels 756,361.31, Taels 456,361.31 be held to meet outstanding liabilities on uncapired risks and claims pending adjustment, and Taels 300,000.00 be apportioned in the following manner, viz.:—

One-third to shareholders generally.
One-third to contributing shareholders.
One-third placed to reserve for final division.

A committee, consisting of three members, has been appointed for the supervision of the affairs of the Company at the Hongkong Branch; Mr. H. B. Gibb (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.), Mr. E. C. Smith (Messrs. Turner & Co.), and Mr. E. Tobin (Messrs. Gilman & Co.) forming the present Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement the term of office of the directors, Messrs. E. H. Lavers, J. Hart, F. H. Bell, M. S. Gubbay, A. G. Wood, and H. Sutherland, expires, but they offer themselves and are eligible for re election.

Messrs. W. H. Carter and J. G. Purdon are likewise candidates for election on the Court of directors for the current year.

The auditors, Messrs. Rowley Miller and Peter Maclean, retire, but are recommended by the directors for re-election.

By order of the court,
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Secretary.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company was held on the 23rd ult., at the offices of the agents, Messrs. Russell and Company. There were present:—Messrs. F. B. Forbes (in the Chair), F. H. Bell, A. G. Wood (Directors), G. T. Addis, W. H. Anderson, G. A. Butler, J. Buchanan, M. W. Boyd, J. Bradfield, R. C. Brown, A. Burrows, W. Broschen, Choping, W. A. Cornaté, H. Cameron, S. Daly, L. Ewald, S. S. Gilbert, R. S. Gundry, P. G. Hübbe, W. B. Jamieson, J. Jacques, Koo-fung-tong, R. W. Little, W. Leslie, Lee-tee, J. Mackenzie, F. Maclean, A. Milsom, J. G. Purdon, T. D. Skelly, C. L. Simpson, C. Thorne, A. Thurburn, H. Vachell, G. H. Wheeler, and D. Ward, representing altogether 19,500 shares.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—It may be as well for me, in opening the business of the meeting, to explain my presence in the chair. As Messrs. Fitz and Hitch were obliged to leave Shanghai before the meeting, and as the Board was then reduced to two directors, I was elected to serve for the few remaining days. The directors, in submitting the report to you, will ask also for your confirmation of my appointment. The report has been in your hands for some days, and will, I presume, as usual, be taken as read. Since it was issued, the China Merchants' Company have paid an additional forestalment of Tls. 45,000, making a total of Tls. 1,245,000 deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I may explain, in this connection, that by the regular system of quarterly instalments, the last payment would be made on 1st April, 1882. But by the agreement, any forestalments are placed against the regular payments last on the list. So that, by this forestalment of Tls. 245,000, the date of the final payment is already shortened to 1st April, 1881. Everything connected with the transfer of management on the 1st inst. is in order. All the steamers and insurable property untransferred are covered by policies which are in the hands of the Agents. The Directors have circulated, for your information, a draft resolution respecting the winding up of the Company, which will be brought forward for discussion in due course at this meeting. I shall, for the present, be glad to answer any questions regarding the report and accounts for the last year. I will now propose—That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts, as presented for the year 1876, be accepted and passed; and that the appointment of Mr. F. B. Forbes as Director be confirmed.

Mr. F. H. BELL—I second the motion.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

REPORT.

The Directors have now to present to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the year 1876.

The amount of net gain on the running accounts of the steamers, godowns, &c., is Taels 178,925.43. After paying the declared dividends of 7 per cent. and returns to contributors of freight, there remain at credit of profit and loss, Taels 21,891.29. This includes the sum of Taels 20,194.75 paid by the Agents for frauds which they discovered in February, 1876, to have been committed by T. W. Eckfeldt, a clerk in their employ.

The amount of Taels 29,591.29 has been carried to the credit of Insurance and Depreciation Fund, which now stands at Tls. 615,302.35.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held on the 15th January last to consider proposals made by Mr. Tong-king-sing, Manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, for the purchase of the Company's steamers, floating property, real estate, machinery, coals, stores, material and plant, as they stood on the 31st December, 1876, for the sum of Two Million Taels. The provisional contract entered into by the Directors subject to the approval of the Shareholders was then unanimously ratified, the Directors and Agents being instructed to execute on behalf of the Company the further agreement therein provided for. This was formally signed by the Directors of both Companies on the 12th February last, the Chop or Official Seal of the China Merchants' Company being affixed.

The purchasers have the option of forestalling payments of any part of the purchase money, but without thereby interrupting the regular quarterly payments of Taels 50,000 each. The time for the final payment is thus shortened, to the advantage of the Company.

On the first day of March the purchasers paid the third instalment of Tls. 600,000, which anticipated the time when it was properly due by one month. The sum of one Million Taels having then been received, the management of this Company's steamers, wharves, godowns, and floating property, was on that date transferred to them in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

A further instalment of Tls. 200,000 has also been received, making in all Taels 1,200,000 which are deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It now rests with the Shareholders to decide what disposition shall be made with the money. In connection with this question, the Directors propose to submit to the annual meeting a scheme for the liquidation of the Company and early division of the cash assets.

The property still untransferred and retained as security for Taels 800,000, the unpaid balance of the purchase money, comprises the steamers *Nanking*, *Honan*, all the Real Estate, Wharves, Hulks, and Pontoons, which it is considered represent ample value. Schedules of valuations for this property have been agreed upon and the order of transfer arranged.

The first regular instalment of Taels 50,000 will be due on the 1st July next.

Mr. J. M. Vickers resigned his position as Director early in the year, and Mr. A. G. Wood was elected for the unexpired term. Mr. F. Nissen who retired towards the end of the year in consequence of his departure from China, but it was not thought necessary to fill the vacancy as the time for the annual meeting was near at hand.

The CHAIRMAN—Our next business is to elect a President and Board of Directors.

Mr. L. EWALD—I beg to move that Mr. F. B. Forbes be elected President, and that Messrs. F. H. Bell, A. G. Wood, P. Maclean and H. de C. Forbes, be elected directors of the company.

Mr. E. CAMERON seconded, and the motion was passed.

Mr. F. H. BELL—The next resolution, which falls to my lot to propose, is the most important one of the meeting. It is in effect the resolution respecting the winding-up of the company and deciding on liquidation. It has been some time in your hands, and I suppose all of you have read it through very carefully. It has been minutely considered clause by clause by the President and the directors, who have given it great thought and attention. It has also been examined by the legal adviser of the company, and I believe it will be found to embody everything that is necessary for the proper liquidation of the company. I now propose to read it clause by clause, although it has been carefully considered before, thinking, perhaps, that something may occur to some of the shareholders—you may probably want some explanation on some of its points, or have some alterations to propose.—Mr. Bell then read the resolution (published below) affording time at the end of each clause for remarks from Shareholders. There were none till after reading the fifth clause. Mr. Bell said he had a few words to say on the question of the commission mentioned therein. When the sale of the Company was first decided upon, the Directors asked Messrs. Russell and Company what they proposed the commission should be. They replied that they would leave it entirely in the hands of the Directors and Shareholders. There was a brokerage on the sale of the Company necessarily, and it was left entirely to Mr. Wood and myself to say what would be a reasonable amount to allow for the winding-up of the Company. On consideration we thought that 3½ per cent. was a fair amount to be offered, and it was immediately concurred in by Messrs. Russell and Company; and I think, myself, that the shareholders will not consider it an illiberal settlement on either side. It, of course, includes the brokerage which has necessarily to be paid. We shall be glad to hear any shareholder who has any remarks or suggestions to be made on this question.

Mr. EWALD—What about the charges and expenses of winding up the Company?

The CHAIRMAN—What expenses do you refer to?

Mr. EWALD—The expenses of the agency—clerks, and office expenses generally.

The CHAIRMAN—I presume these expenses will be included in the commission.

Mr. MACLEAN—But legal expenses will be extra?

The CHAIRMAN—Of course; we cannot tell what they will be.

Mr. EWALD—But all running expenses—clerks and so on—will be included in the commission?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Mr. BELL then continued to read the remaining clauses in the resolution, and no further remarks being forthcoming from any of the Shareholders, he formally proposed it for adoption. It was as follows:—

1.—That the business and affairs of the Company be wound up under the direction of a Committee of Supervision, consisting of the newly-elected President and Directors.

2.—That the firm of Russell & Co. be appointed Liquidators, to act under the supervision of the committee, with full power to realize, collect, deal with, and transfer, or concur with any other person or persons in transferring any or all of the assets of the Company, whether floating, landed, or otherwise, and to declare dividends and make returns of capital as shall be practicable.

3.—That the Liquidators be specially authorized, directed, and empowered to carry out, execute, and enforce the agreement with the China Merchants's Steam Navigation Company, dated February 12th, 1877.

4.—That the newly-elected president and directors shall continue in office so long as shall be necessary for the winding-up of the Company's affairs, and shall when requisite execute any deeds or documents necessary for the purposes of liquidation. They shall have power to fill vacancies which may occur in their number during their term of office, subject to confirmation by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company.

5.—That the liquidators shall receive a commission of 3½ per cent. upon all monies from time to time returned to or distributed amongst the shareholders.

6.—That the president and directors shall receive the same compensation as heretofore for the current year, and thereafter such amount as shall be decided by the shareholders at the annual meetings of the Company.

7.—That the President and Directors shall appoint an Auditor to verify the annual accounts of the Liquidators, and shall fix his compensation.

8.—That no transfer of shares of the Company shall hereafter be made, save and except with permission of the President and Directors. Certificates for shares so transferred shall be signed by the President and the Liquidators.

9.—That the Liquidators shall have full power to represent the Company in all legal matters of whatsoever nature and kind, and before any court of competent jurisdiction.

10.—That so soon as possible after the 1st January in each year, the President and Directors shall circulate amongst the Shareholders the report and accounts of the Liquidators for the preceding year, and a general meeting of the Company in Liquidation shall be held in or about the month of February in each year.

11.—That after the completion of the Liquidation a final general meeting of the Company shall be held, at which the general report and accounts of the Liquidators shall be presented, and the Company finally dissolved.

12.—That the books and papers of the Company shall thereafter remain in the possession of Russell & Co.

Mr. WOOD—I beg to second the resolution, which Mr. Bell has laid before you.

The CHAIRMAN—I believe there has been some little misapprehension as to the clause in the resolution with regard to the transfer of shares hereafter, and a few words of explanation may not be considered out of place. The clause has simply been inserted so that new Shareholders shall be bound by the proceedings already taken in liquidation; and upon any new Shareholder giving us that undertaking to be so bound, Directors will sanction the transfer of any shares.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—We have now passed all the resolutions that the directors have to bring before you, and the actual business of the meeting is concluded. But now that the company has gone definitely into liquidation, I may state that the cash assets available for immediate distribution are as follows:—

	TAELS.
Amounts received from China Merchants' Co.	1,245,000
Deposit in Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	55,000
Investment in U. S. Bonds, about	275,000
Russell & Co.'s balance, December 31st, 1876	45,000
	1,620,000
Deduct commissions and brokerage	55,000
	1,565,000
Out of which it is proposed to divide 70 Taels a share	1,575,000
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Liquidators to meet contingencies of	20,000

The sterling value of the Investment in United States Bonds is £86,000 or thereabout, but it is necessary to reserve £11,000 for the present, to meet possible claims in a suit now pending in England, brought by the owner of the harbour of Aitrossan for damages and expenses incurred in the removal of the wreck of the Company's steamer *Chusan*. It is impossible to say when the trial will come on, and although Messrs. Barings' solicitors seem to take rather a favourable view of the Company's case, it is nevertheless prudent to keep in reserve the entire amount claimed. The only other important claim at present outstanding is one made by the U.S. Consul General for "Hospital money," alleged to be payable according to United States laws, on the sale or transfer abroad of American vessels. The amount claimed is $21,000, but Mr. Consul-General Myers has accepted the Company's bond for $25,000, with Russell and Co. as sureties, and has referred the question for decision to the Treasury Department in Washington. It is to be hoped that the amount claimed may be materially reduced, but, in the absence of precedents which exactly meet the case of this Company, we have nothing to guide us as to what may be the view taken by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is proposed to pay the first return of capital on the 26th instant, by warrants on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. These warrants will be issued by the Liquidators on presentation of share certificates for endorsement, as usual in such cases.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been passed, the meeting separated.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

So far as the public are allowed to know, the situation at the south-west has undergone few changes. The Imperial troops had effected a landing at more than one point in the rear of the insurgents, and it is evident that they hold without difficulty every position they have gained; but, at the same time, their advances toward the rebel centre, where Saigo is stationed, are extremely slow. The daily contests continue, though no battle of real magnitude is yet reported. The important information that was confidently looked for on the 24th ult. has not been received, and the prospect of its arrival is not so definitely announced. Great caution is observed by all connected with the government in speaking of the condition of affairs and the progress of events, but we find no reason to suppose that any doubts are entertained as to the result of the ultimate struggle, which, we are given to understand, is deferred from a prudent desire to avoid needless risks and to avert the sacrifices that might follow a premature display of the strength which it is purposed to amass in such force as, if possible, to bring about a termination of the strife without excessive waste of human life. It appears certain that the party of revolt has made no single forward step within the last fortnight. New light will presently be thrown upon the attempt to involve certain high officers of government in a pretended plot for the assassination of Saigo Takamori. A rigid examination of the circumstances under which the signatures were obtained to the preposterous "confessions" of the alleged conspirators at Kagoshima is now progressing in Tokio. The police agents aver that their admissions of guilt were extorted from them by intolerable tortures. The temporary head-quarters of the Navy have been removed from Kobe to Nagasaki. A bureau for the transaction of business connected with the forthcoming Exposition in France has been opened at the Nai Mu Sho (Home Department) in this city. The Emperor and his family, with the majority of the government, remain at Kioto.

The principal advantage gained lately by the national troops is said to have been the dispersal, on the 26th ult., of the rebel force occupying a portion of the ground between Kumamoto and Uyoki. They were pursued to a considerable distance eastward, and were effectually prevented from rejoining the main body in the southern suburbs of the invested city. It is represented to us that the insurgents have it in their power to bring on a general engagement any moment, but hesitate to stake everything upon one hazard. The Imperialist commanders, on the other hand, defer a decisive movement in the belief that exhaustion of the enemy, caused by each day's delay, increases their certainty of success in the final conflict.—*Tokio Times.*

The same uncertainty still prevails with regard to the position of the proceedings of the two armies in the South. Nothing whatever reliable is known, but it can only be surmised that affairs are not prospering too well with the Government forces. There can be no doubt that the ranks of the Imperial troops have been terribly thinned by killed, wounded, and missing, which means desertion to the Satsuma side. There can be as little doubt that the army of Saigo has been further strengthened by a large force of Shimadzu's retainers, for it would be taxing our powers of belief too much to ask us to take for granted that they had set out to the assistance of the Government. The fall of Kummoto into the hands of Saigo is also generally believed, but we have no certain proof that such is the case. That the Government is at its wits' end where to find troops is proved by the raw levies that are being sent forward as fast as they can be collected together, and who are only remarkable for their youth and air of general incapacity, and the entire absence of that spirit which forms one of the chief elements of strength in troops going into the field. We can quite believe what we have been told with regard to the conduct of the Imperial troops. They can be once driven into action, but having had one experience of the gallantry of the Satsuma *samurai*, they cannot again be brought to face the terrible enemy. Hence the need of having constant supplies of men. But to what goodresult does all their slaughter tend? The question to be solved is whether certain members of the present administration shall continue in office. They can only retain their offices by the utter annihilation of Saigo and his supporters, and this we maintain is altogether beyond their powers, as it would involve such expenditure of time, men, and money, that the country would not admit to the necessary prosecution of the war. The matter must end in a compromise, and then the changes that Saigo strove so hard to effect peacefully will be brought about.—*Japan Mail.*

According to the *Akebono Shimbun*, one at least of the conspirators, alleged to have been suborned by the Government, to assassinate Saigo, has publicly recanted his "confession," which he now says was wrung from him by torture in Kagoshima. It will be remembered that in his "confession" itself he stated that he had not been tortured. So that it would appear that torture was applied to him not only to make him confess, but to confess that his confession was spontaneous. The *Akebono Shimbun* says:—"The following account of Mr. Nomura's imprisonment by the insurgents in Kagoshima has been related by himself:—'I arrived at Kagoshima in the steamer *Koyo-Maru* three days after the insurgents had forced their way into the arsenals. On landing I was arrested by a policeman and taken to the Kenchio, where I was examined by the chief of police, Nirei. He first enquired what business I had returned to the ken to transact. I replied that I had been engaged in educational affairs in the late Miyagi-ken; but, on that ken being abolished, I regretted very much that a number of enterprising students should be left without the opportunity of completing their education, so I took them to Tokio and placed them in a good school. Having no business in Tokio, I returned to my birth-place, Kagoshima. But the Chief of Police refused to believe me, and pronounced that I was sent by the Government to execute some secret order; and then, under severe torture, compelled me to confess and seal my confession. At that time the rebels were ready for marching towards Kumamoto. Before departing, they became very excited and wanted to kill me and some others who had been imprisoned by them, but Saigo would not permit them. When the Mikado's envoy arrived in Kagoshima, the Kencho despatched an express messenger to Saigo at Kawujiri, asking for instructions as to what was to be done with the prisoners. An order came back that they were all to be killed. In the meantime the envoy hastened to effect our liberation, which was fortunate for us all, as otherwise we should all have been killed.—*Gazette.*

HONGKONG.

The past fortnight has been as uneventful in this Colony as its predecessor.

H.M.S. corvette *Charybdis* arrived here from Shanghai on the 5th inst., and passed the U.S. flagship *Tennessee*, bound for Yokohama, in the Ly-ee-moon Pass. The *Charybdis* has since gone into dock.

A telegram has been received from Brisbane to the effect that the harbours of China and Hongkong have been declared infected, and that any ships arriving from those ports, or ships with passengers from there, will be put in quarantine for sixteen days.

Mr. Thomas, the well known diver, and three assistants arrived here per Messageries Maritimes steamship *Iraouaddy* on the 4th inst, to resume operations on the wreck of the ill-fated *Japan* this summer. Mr. Thomas and his brother were at work on her last summer and had to leave in consequence of the N.E. monsoon setting in. They have brought fresh appliances with them, and are sanguine of being successful this year.

Rather more than thirteen thousand dollars have been collected by the leading members of the Tung Wah Hospital in this Colony in relief of the famine stricken people in the North, of which ten thousand have been forwarded to Shanghai by the compradore of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Co. to be remitted to Shantung and Chihli. The remainder will be forwarded shortly. It is estimated that in all about eighteen thousand dollars will be collected in Hongkong and Macao. We also hear that the people in Canton are subscribing liberally in relief of the famine.

We understand that Dr. Dennys, Curator of the City Hall Museum and Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, is to be appointed to a somewhat responsible position under the Singapore Government, and will leave for that port in a few weeks. His long residence here and his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the Colony have rendered him an authority on all local matters, and he will be greatly missed not only by his own large circle of friends but by the community in general.

A deputation from the Chinese merchants has waited on the Registrar-General on the question of the circulation of broken silver, which they are anxious to induce the Government to make a legal currency. The matter was, of course, promised the consideration of Government, and the deputation doubtless think they have gained something by the step. But it is not likely that the Government will do anything so foolish as to accede to the request of the deputation. The evil arising from the dropping of dollars certainly does not need extension, and it is most unreasonable to suppose that the Government of this Colony would pledge itself to such a measure.

The Harbour-Master publishes the following in the *Gazette*:—"The captain of the Spanish steamer *Zamboanga* reports the discovery of a shoal on his voyage from Saigon to this port. On the 26th March at 7.30 p.m. Cape Varela bore West distant 8 miles, from which position he took his departure steering N. 15 degree E. At 9.30 a.m. the following morning, in latitude 15 deg. 02 min, 05 sec. N. and longitude by chronometer 110 deg. 08 min. 18 sec. E. saw a shoal which was passed at about one cable's length, and the captain states that, judging from the discolouration of the water, there could not be more than from one to two fathoms on it. The shoal lies S.E. and N.W. and is about one cable in length. This shoal is not marked on any chart, and lies immediately in the track of vessels going up or down the China Sea."

We learn by the arrival of the Chinese gunboat *Shen-chi* that the new port of Pakhoi was opened with due formalities on the 2nd April. No British gunboat was present at the time. The town is described as being well built, and the inhabitants as fairly well-to-do. There are complaints, however, of a falling-off in the trade of the place, which commenced when the native custom-house was opened there. Until recently property could have been bought at a reasonable rate, but the anticipations of owners as to the improvement to be expected from the opening of the port to foreigners are so great that now all offers for purchase are refused. Ground nut oil and cake, indigo, and sugar form the principal article of export while cotton is the chief article of import. The town derives nearly the whole of its supplies of European goods from Hongkong. There is a good harbour.

CANTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

2nd April.

There is little news stirring here at the present time, and none to report from Shameen. Sir Brooke Robertson does not mend much, I am told.

The rumours to the effect that the Wai-sing was to be revived in this city have proved foundationless. Proclamations prohibiting the printing and sale of the successful candidates names have, on the other hand, been posted up on the walls.

A regular *melee* occurred the other day in the Sing Wong temple. It appears that a party, carrying with them the usual offering of a roast pig, &c., visited the temple, but refused to buy joss-papers, candles, &c., from the door-keeper. Thereupon commenced a row not at all in keeping with the supposed sanctity of the building. From high words and vociferations the disputants soon got to blows, the result being that two of the temple-keeper's partisans were severely injured.

9th April.

A notice has been issued by the Viceroy that the wearing of summer costume will commence on the morning of the 4th inst.

More robberies and outrages. A few days ago the house of a wealthy family living in Chun Chune was attacked by a band of robbers, who carried off booty to the value of $700. Three of the robbers were, however, captured.

Yesterday morning the body of a man was found floating on the river near the execution ground. The hands and feet were tied with ropes and the mouth gagged with a piece of cloth. Foul play was at once suspected, inquiries have been made, and a fishmonger arrested in consequence. He is now in durance vile awaiting his trial.

FORMOSA.

ANPING, 28th February.

Things are very dull here, nothing doing in the way of foreign shipping, and sugar going up. We have plenty of Chinese gunboats running here from Foochow, Swatow, and Amoy; they all bring ammunition and all kinds of military stores, which are being landed at this port. These include Spencer, Remington, and other rifles, small field guns, tents, and everything pertaining to a Chinese army. Earthworks and small forts are being pushed forward with vigour. His Excellency the Futai is staying here and has received orders to put the coast of Formosa in a proper state of defence, as the Spanish affair is not settled yet.

The Futai visited the forts early the other morning, in coolie dress, at the time the soldiers ought to have been drilling, but he found them all asleep. He caused all the officers to be put in cages, and took their mandarin buttons from them.

The commander of the fort was in the habit of keeping three months' pay of the soldiers, in arrear, and if any became sick, he put them in a miserable hut outside the walls, and did not care whether they lived or died. The Futai heard of this treatment, and summoned the commander before him. The commander had only one ear—the Taipings had cut off the other. The Futai ordered the remaining one to be amputated, and it was immediately done.

Three or four native Christians have been decapitated here. There had been some fighting between the Christians and other people. Two or three Spanish Roman Catholic priests are resident here, but it is not known if they had anything to do with the quarrel; it is certain, however, that the three or four Christians were put in prison, and that others tried to rescue them, whereupon those in prison were decapitated.

The Futai is kind as well as strict. He was out walking the other night in the city of Taiwan-foo, wearing common clothes, when he heard a row between a coolie and a tea-shop keeper. The coolie had not enough money to pay what he had had, but after a good deal of talking on both sides, he got off. The Futai commenced a conversation with him, and the coolie said he had come in from the country trying to get work, as he had a mother and father to keep, and also wanted to get married; and when he had earned $100 he meant to go back. The Futai said he was very sorry and also very poor, and had nothing to eat himself. The coolie replied that he had a little chow, and would give him half. So they went and supped together. Next morning the coolie was surprised to receive $100 addressed to him.

There is great talking of putting up a telegraph and making railways here, but I cannot say if anything will come of it. The Futai goes in for foreign things, and the telegraph, if made, will be laid to Amoy and Foochow.

The district magistrate has been suspended by the Futai for some dereliction of duty.

P.S.—I have since heard there is to be a railway made from Anping to Kelung.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

FOOCHOW.

The Tartar-General left for Peking on the 27th ult., in the China Merchants' steamship *Hoching*. His Excellency was saluted by those vessels of the Arsenal fleet at present in port.

The steamship *Nestor* sailed for London on the 27th ult., with the last tea cargo of the season from this port. The export for season 1875-1876 closed fully three months earlier.

The wreck of a small foreign built vessel, painted white and supposed to be a pilot-boat, was seen off Turnabout Island on the 27th February. During the recent trip of H.M.S. *Sheldrake* to the Haitan Straits, enquiries were, we believe, made regarding this wreck; but without eliciting any satisfactory information.

At a meeting of residents interested in waterside property within the Foreign Settlement, held at Messrs. Turner & Co.'s offices on the 23rd ult.,—it was resolved to concert measures to bring about the purchase, if possible, of the river frontage lots recently destroyed by fire; and a Committee of landholders were elected for the purpose.

The new Viceroy is not, it is said, in perfect accord with Ting Futai, or rather with his sweeping reforms in the civil service. It is not improbable therefore that a reactionary policy may ere long be introduced into the management of provincial affairs. Ting Futai has undoubtedly acted honestly in his endeavours to purify both the civil and military administration of the province; but he has, as might have been expected, raised a host of enemies in his own class, who we may be sure will employ every means to check any further inroad on the official loaves and fishes.

Two large fires have to be chronicled, one in the South Suburb, and the other in the Foreign Settlement. The first named broke out on the 18th ult. at about 10 p.m. in an opium shop near the long bridge. It might probably have been extinguished at once, had not a number of roughs rushed in to steal the drug, thereby causing great confusion. Messrs. Gilman and Co.'s fire engine was in attendance pro ecting Messrs. Olin & Co.'s hong, and a neighboring godown or packing house. The fire raged till 2 a.m. on the 19th ult. ending in the destruction of about 400 Chinese houses, and the loss of three lives. The second fire occurred on the 19th ult. shortly after 2 p.m., originating in a Ningpo merchant's house, close to the creek forming the eastern boundary of Messrs. John Forster & Co.'s hong. The native version of the affair is to the effect that a man was upstairs enjoying his afternoon pipe when some sparks fell on a bundle of munkeens, which quickly ignited and set fire to a quantity of hemp, rope mats, and other stuff about the place, before the flames could be extinguished. There being so much combustible matter at hand the fire spread with great rapidity, and might have led to the destruction of a vast amount of foreign property had not circumstances been favourable for stopping its progress. As it occurred during the day time there was, of course, less difficulty in dealing with it, and there was fortunately but little wind, and a high tide. Messrs. John Forster & Co. had a large fire engine which was immediately available, and was at a very short time followed by engines from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Birley & Co., Russell & Co., Adamson Bell & Co., Gibb, Livingston & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the Maritime Customs, besides gangs of men from other foreign hongs. A mandarin was also in attendance with some soldiers. The heat was so intense that the corner of Messrs. John Forster & Co.'s Godown at one time was on fire although there were two hoses playing on it. Their tea-room windows and the upper venetians were also smoking,—though later on they were removed—and the spars of the small bridge over the creek and about Messrs. Forster & Co.'s waterside shed were with difficulty prevented from bursting into flames. Had they become ignited, the miserable shanties in front of Messrs. John Forster & Co.'s offices must have been burnt, in which case we do not see that any efforts could have saved the Teen Ee hong and the vast amount of adjacent foreign and native property. The fire was not long in running up the street by the side of Messrs. Turner & Co.'s godown, but was checked in a most masterly manner by some foreigners—who evidently knew how to pull a house down,—thus preventing an alarming extension of fire in that direction. Luckily, only about 30 Chinese houses, in all, were burnt, the fire having been got well under before 4 p.m. A question has been raised as to whether the occupants of the houses built over the brink of the river have any right to be there, and we hear that official enquiries are being instituted on the subject—with a view to the improvement of this very defective part of the main street. If these efforts are successful, a boon will be conferred on the entire population, the street at this part of the Settlement being wholly inadequate to the traffic constantly moving along it.—*Foochow Herald.*

WENCHOW.

Wen-chow is a walled city situated some twenty-five miles from the sea, on the river to which it gives its name. Though of considerable size it has a very sparse population, and there are many large open plots inside the city walls. The inhabitants are cheerful and better dressed than usual among the lower classes in China, but they appear to be totally without energy or enterprise. There are no large shops of any kind whatever, and the few small ones are almost entirely on sale of the necessaries of life. Curiosities and luxuries appear to be unknown. The silk that was shown to the writer as being produced, wove, and dyed in the district was of a poor, thin description, faint in colour, and enormously dear. There appears to be a considerable amount of alum near the town. The streets are very well paved indeed, bricks placed on their edges, the surface of the road being rounded to enable the water to run off into the gutter. The ordinary coasting steamers would be able to get up as far as Big Island, some six miles from the city, at any state of the tide, and could go on to Wên Chow between half flood and half-ebb. The rise and fall at springs is about 18 feet.

Coolie hire is difficult to obtain owing to the indolent character of the natives, who loll about the squares and outside the temples very much after the manner of the Italian lazzaroni. The beef is not very good, nor is the poultry. Some vegetables are obtainable of a fair kind enough. No game is sold in the market though the surrounding country teems with wild-fowl of every description. The European population at present consists of two missionaries with their wives, the Commissioner of Customs and assistant, and two pilots. The two pilots have been there since October, studying the river. It would be premature before Wenchow is officially opened to say whether it is likely to take away any of the trade from Foochow. That is a question that the future alone can answer. At present there is no apparent demand for foreign goods, and it is quite a matter of uncertainty whether tea will be diverted from Foochow and shipped at the new port. There is a lighter lekin tax on the latter road it is true, but that would hardly compensate for the loss occasioned by putting the tea on a small market.—*Foochow Herald* Correspondent.

NINGPO.

27 h March.

A serious row occurred yesterday on the Bridge of Boats, which threatened at one time to spread to the foreign settlement. It was a festival of some sort, and the place was crowded with people who thronged the bridge. About 9 o'clock a row arose about the payment of the bridge toll, and the bridgekeeper seems to have seized and struck a soldier. A general melée ensued, in the course of which one of the Chinese employed on the bridge struck a soldier such a severe blow that it is uncertain, even yet, whether he will recover. Colonel Cooke and Mr. Golding, the Superintendent of Police, were soon on the spot, and tried to take the wounded man to Dr. Mackenzie, but the braves came with a rush and prevented them; and both had to retreat. Apprehension began now to be felt for the safety of the Settlement; and Mr. Warren, who is in charge of H.B.M.'s Consulate, wrote to Colonel Cooke and to the Taotai and Taotai for assistance; and at the same time, at the request of a military mandarin, asked Dr. Mackenzie to go down and see to the wounded man. By this time there was an immense crowd on the spot. Colonel Cooke had only ten men with him, but the Taotai had sent some, and the Taotai had come himself; still it was doubtful for a time whether the mob could be kept out of the Settlement, and they shouted their intention to "beat" and "kill" with startling frankness. The wounded man was at length got away; and the people were told, through the mandarins, that the bridge-keeper and his assistants should be arrested, and the case thoroughly investigated. Matters have quieted down for a time; but it depends probably on the fate of the soldier whether they will remain so. If he dies, I should not be surprised if the people smashed up the bridge, and there is no saying how far the row may spread. At present, he is still unconscious. For the moment, the bridge is practically free, as most of the employes are arrested, and none of the remainder dare show.

The *N. C. Daily News* gives the following further account of the recent riot at Ningpo, which substantiates what has been previously published on the subject, while giving some further particulars:—

About 6 p.m., a Chinese ran to the Police Station, stating that there was a great row on the bridge, and that Antoine (the foreign toll collector) would be killed unless assistance came. Mr. Golding (the Superintendent of Police) accordingly went down with a Chinese Constable and an Interpreter, and found a great crowd on the bridge and on the neighbouring ground. Having made his way to the collector's box, he saw a man lying covered with blood, on the counter. He wanted to take him away on a stretcher, to the doctor; but the crowd would not allow it, and cried out to "kill the foreigners." They caught hold of the Interpreter, but a few respectable Chinese got near and called out that they (the Police) had nothing to do with the bridge; and at the same time told Golding to get away as fast as he could. There was another cry of "kill, kill," and Golding was again told to go away, and deemed it wise to obey. He soon after met Colonel Cooke walking, with the mafoo leading his pony, and and reported the circumstance. Colonel Cooke told him to return with him to the spot. They made their way to the collector's box, the crowd opening before them, and Colonel Cooke again tried to take the wounded man away to the doctor. A stretcher was called for and the man placed on it; but just as four coolies were about to lift him, another cry of "kill the foreigners" arose. Cooke held up his hands and the people were quiet. He asked those near: What did the people want? He wanted to try to save the man's life. Some of them cried, "Let him stay till his friends come." Cooke replied "all right!" but the crowd again began to sway and press, getting up the usual cry. Suddenly, a rumble was heard as of a body of men approaching, and the cry arose, "here they come, the soldiers are coming." Cooke at once told Golding and the Interpreter to go, as quickly as they could, the people opened, and a fresh crowd came down at a run. Cooke was and began dragging him across the bridge. The Bridge coolies came to his rescue, and a free fight ensued between them and the soldiers, who were by this time reinforced by other arrivals. One of the soldiers got a terrible wound on the head in the melée; and Antoine, who got free, had to run for his house.

What followed has been already described. What has yet to come, it is difficult to predict. It is needless to say the bridge is free up to this,—it would not be safe to attempt to collect *cash* just at present—and it is reported that the Chinese are determined that it shall remain free or be removed.

From the fault of the management, the bridge has always been unpopular. It

TIENTSIN.

24th March.

We are informed that Mr. Betts has commenced setting the poles for the line of telegraph which is to connect the Arsenal with the Viceroy's yamên. The question of a submarine or an aerial passage of the river is not decided. "Fung-shui" may come in to decide the question.

The indications are that something will be done this year towards opening the mines. Those nearest and most easily worked, are situated about 80 miles (240 li) N.E. of this. We wish all success to all efforts for the development of the resources of the country.

A great change is manifest in the Chinese portion of the French Concession, in the way of cleanliness and decency, within the last few months. We rejoice at this, and accord all honor to the Consul, whose efforts, we believe, have at last brought about this needed reform.

31st March.

The Viceroy is expected to arrive in a few days, from his visit to the southern part of the province. On his way, he will review the troops of Heiao Ch'an, in connection with those of Ma Ch'ang, a large camp on the Grand Canal about 30 miles from this.

The past week has been as changeable and uncertain in its moods and tempers as any coy maiden of "sweet sixteen" could possibly be. Sunday was by no means a lovely day, and Monday morning the "ground was all covered with snow." It soon disappeared, but the day was cold and blustery. There has been the wind almost every day—with a sprinkle of rain on Thursday. A heavy dust cloud passed near us, to the S.W. on Wednesday, which quite obscured the sun. A strong wind was blowing from the northward all the time. To-day—well, it has not been a "dust storm" proper, but the local dust has been almost unendurable. The sun had a very sickly look; it might have had the jaundice for a month, judging from its complexion.

An honorary tablet has recently been placed, by Imperial decree, in the Hsie-kung-ssz, outside the West gate, setting forth the merits of one Hai Ch'ang-wu, a wealthy resident of Tientsin who died two years ago. He rendered some services to the Government at the time of the rebel invasion, for which the posthumous honours are awarded.

Although the beneficiaires of the soup kitchens were sent away some time ago, there are still a large number of poor people on the streets.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

The weatherwise of the Chinese in Tientsin say that if no floods come the year's crops must be good, as the earth always produces well when, as has been the case this winter, much snow falls. A good year is necessary for the northern provinces as the strain of another season of floods or drought would be intolerable. The refugees are dispersing for their homes, most of them, says a correspondent, in a pitiful state of foulness. The actual deaths by starvation in Tientsin have not been many, as every man, woman, and child had a daily ration; not nutritious, but sufficient for bare sustenance. But the crowded and dirty matsheds, the horrible atmosphere, the cold and misery, make the poor wretches fall very easy victims to disease. The difference between the provinces of Chihli and Shantung is that in Chihli all possible means are said to have been taken to give support to the people, while in Shantung absolutely nothing has been done, and the deaths have in consequence been very numerous.—*Shanghai Courier.*

NEWCHWANG.

15th March.

We have had no skating, and what is worse no business. Our couriers have loitered or been wind-bound, and now, just as we are hoping that the first steamers will soon arrive, we learn that the regular steamer (S. S. N. Co.) will be in the hands of the natives. Sportsmen have been successful, however; no less than four Bustards having succumbed to the guns of two good shots. Bowling must not be forgotten, and it is some satisfaction to place on record that for the first time in the annals of this port, the highest possible score has been attained. This occurred on 1st March, when the successful bowler, our worthy fellow resident, Ritter L. von Fries placed the following totals to his already very high averages: 226, 215 300, 201=942. Average, 235½ points.

Snow has fallen, much to the satisfaction of agriculturists, and the weather is not so intensely cold as it has been for the last three months. The river usually breaks up about St. Patrick's day, but as a rule the ice floats up and down with the tide till about 25th March, and we have known some years when it was not safe for wooden vessels to come into harbour before 1st April. This season looks like a late one.—

23rd March.

As usual, St. Patrick's day did not leave the ice in her. The *Yehsin* came on the 18th, and the *Foochow* three days later; but even now there is a good lot of ice in the river, and natives don't like to float cargo-boats. *Sam Slick* is the first pilot boat launched, but marks have not been put down yet, of course. The lightship is in position.

28th March.

Five vessels have arrived, the *Yelland, Gustav Adolph, Novelty, Carmelita and Ida*, and *Madagascar*. The *Yehsin* leaves to-day, with the fine freight which the first steamer always obtains. The *Foochow* will clear for Chefoo and Swatow to-morrow. The ice is still dangerous at times, for vessels not made of iron.

The C.M.S.N. Co. have an office in the native city, and talk of doing a regular steamer business. The *Millet*, by some other name, may perhaps keep up the line, but it is to be hoped the other great steamer companies will compete—Mr. Gunther, our Harbour Master left by the *Yehsin*. It is the fashion to rub down any one leaving after a year or two service, and some get praise rather falsomely; but one really cannot speak too highly of Mr. Gunther as an impartial and faithful servant both of the I. M. Customs and the public. The extension of the Bund will be a lasting monument to his skill and energy, and we hope his successor will continue the improvements so well begun.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

KWEICHOW.

Kwei-yang Fu, 27th February.

To-day being the 15th of the first moon the natives are enjoying themselves as much as possible, passing the year, or as it were, finishing the holidays. The weather is still fine, and every one seems to appreciate it. On the 19th instant I was delightedly surprised by receiving a visit from two English Protestant missionaries, members of the China Inland Mission, Messrs. Judd and Broumton. These gentlemen passed through Hunan in spite of all difficulties and reached here safely, and I am glad to say have been made welcome by all the natives who have seen them, religious books being eagerly bought up, and the preaching listened to with all respect. These gentlemen have a fine future before them, and good hope of success, especially amongst the aborigines, i.e., the Miaoetze, of whom there are eighty-three different tribes. These people, having no particular religion or ancestral worship to discard, could easily be made fervent Christians, and give work to fifty missionaries if such a number could be found. Yunnan and Kwangsi are both good provinces for the Protestant religion; so is Hunan, but I suppose it is rather difficult to find missionaries suitable to this kind of work. Mr. Broumton and I went out on the 25th instant to see the annual gathering of the Tsing-miao tribe, when all the young men and women turn out in their national costume, to dance to the tune of the bagpipes all the night of the 13th and day of the 14th of the first moon.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

PEKING.

The "Ninth Prince," as the youngest of the Imperial Princes was commonly called, died yesterday after a long illness. His official designation was Prince of Fu. He was uterine brother of the Prince of Ch'un (the so-called seventh Prince, and father of the young Emperor); but, unlike the seventh Prince, he bore a high reputation for mildness and uprightness of character. He was about thirty-five years of age.—*N. C. Daily News.*

28th March.

I think you will be glad to hear that the missionaries labouring in the famine districts in the north of Shantung have already begun to reap their reward. We hear of nearly 200 baptisms and of over a thousand enquirers. Most of these are from regions untouched by the grain distribution. About 8 days ago we had an unusually heavy fall of rain for this time of year. The rain only fell for a few hours in the night, but in the morning all the low-lying places in the streets were flooded. I mentioned some time ago that there had been an incipient bank-cutting. That incident was explained. One youth in the binding office of the American press seeing a fellow-workman nodding over his desk, was seized with a mischievous desire to apply the sponge which lay at hand. Now the manes seems to have began in earnest. It is reported that many persons in the outer city have lost a portion or the whole of the tail; sometimes the loss is sustained in the daytime and sometimes by night. Some of the people are in a state of terror, believing that the individual who loses his tail will die within a hundred days. Others seem indifferent, saying "What does it matter if the "tail goes?" The inner city is as yet free from this mysterious epidemic, though charms are being freely distributed amongst the people. More astounding than the loss of tails is the news brought by your last issue that quondam missionaries have been by their presence sanctioning the rites of ancestral worship. How many years ago is it that these gentlemen would have said to any one who prophesied such an event "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" If a train leaves the rails it is very apt to come to grief.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

NAGASAKI.

On the evening of the 22nd March thousands of natives congregated on the surrounding hills, in commemoration of those who died in the Formosa expedition.

The regatta, which was to have taken place in Nagasaki this spring, has collapsed. The reason, we believe, is owing to some difficulty experienced in forming the crews.

At the latter end of last year the Japanese Government abolished till further notice the export duty upon paper manufactured in Japan. At the same time it announced that two months previous notice would be given ere it is being again inflicted. We now hear that owing to recent events the tax will be shortly relevied.

Three hundred wounded soldiers were landed in Nagasaki during the week ending the 31st ultimo. In anticipation of the arrival of a large number during the next few days, the Government were engaging nearly all the vacant Hotels and bungalows, and converting them into Hospitals. The Dramatic Club of H.B.M.'s ironclad *Audacious* were to give a performance on the 4th proximo, the proceeds to the devoted to paying off the debt on the new Theatre.

At 8.30 a.m. on the 12th ult., a skirmish took place at No. 2 Hatoba, between Chinamen belonging to the frigate *Ho Yan* and Japanese coolies. The former were rowing their cutter quickly and ran into a cargo boat which had been anchored a short distance off. Two oars were broken, and thinking the cutter was sinking they jumped into the cargo boat and got ashore. The owner of the latter was not sparing of his denunciations, and he, together with three other Japanese, so jeeringly annoyed the Celestials that they resented. However, before many blows were struck on either side, the police interfered and induced the Chinese to retreat to their cutter which had in the meantime been secured alongside. They left for their ship vowing vengeance against all Japanese.—*Rising Sun.*

A new native paper is about being published in Nagasaki under the auspices of Dosen Nishi, proprietor, and Masaki Obata, editor. The latter gentleman is an able writer, and was formerly editor of the *Saikai Shimbun.*

Stotebashi, the late Tycoon of Japan, is at last emerging from his seclusion of about nine years, and intends returning to Yedo. His intentions have not been ascertained, but as he has proved himself to be "a man in a thousand" by his disinterested and voluntary resignation of almost regal power, he cannot be suspected of wishing to interfere with anything that might affect the supremacy of the Mikado.

It is positively wonderful to witness the stoicism of these men under suffering.—the American Indian could not display greater immobility of countenance than did the wounded men, some with their arms cut off by the sword, and suffering under bodily wounds; not a groan was heard from any of them, as they were being landed from the coal barges which brought them on shore, and those whose legs were not wounded, pluckily walked the wretched plank, the only accommodation there is for landing. The men looked as if they had done their work, and would do it again if they had the chance."—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

YOKOHAMA.

About sixty steam vessels of the Mitsu Bishi Company, are now under the orders of the War Department. The *Hesan-maru* is the only one which has not been taken up by the Government.

Baron Alexander von Siebold, attached to the Finance Department, leaves shortly for Europe on a special mission in connection with his department. He expects to be absent from Japan about six months.

A new Japanese trade dollar has issued recently, a handsome coin, and of the full value which it represents—a coin admirably adapted to take the place here usurped by the Mexican as a medium of exchange, or at least to circulate side by side with it.

The *Osaka Nippo* states that, on the 12th February, on the expiry of the engagement of Mr. Wm. Pole, F.R.S., Consulting Engineer in London to the Imperial Government Railway Department, a present of 2,000 yen and two rolls of silk was set apart for him in recognised of his valuable services.

Steps have been taken to form a Committee of all nationalities to collect subscriptions in aid of a fund for the relief of the famine-stricken populations of the Chinese provinces of Shantung and Chihli, and the members will probably be ready to commence work immediately.

The Government are about to lose the services of a very valuable foreign officer. It appears that Mr. J. W. Fenton, professor of music, is about to return to Europe on the expiration of his engagement. The *Akebono Shimbun* states that a banquet was held in his honor on the 24th March at the Seyoken restaurant in the Uyeno Gardens.

A telegram from Colonel Hayashi at Kobe says that a Chinese man-of-war, the *Kai an*, arrived there on the 20th March. He boarded the vessel and asked the captain his business in Kobe. The reply was that the crew were being trained in seamanship. She will stop there for about one week, after which it is not yet decided whether she will go on to Yokohama or return to Shanghai.

About thirty of the most prominent of the German residents and their friends met on the evening of the 22nd March to celebrate the Emperor's birthday by a dinner, given in the banquet hall of the Club Germania, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. A. Evers occupied the chair. The toast of the evening, the health of the illustrious monarch whom the guests had assembled to honour.

Toda, ex-daimio of Ogaki, Mino, who lately visit Kioto to pay his respects to the Mikado, had been, previous to that, doing good work in his old dominions. He assembled the most prominent men of his former retainers in a monastery, and exhorted them to do their utmost to preserve peace and order in the province. He distributed among them yen 10,000; and gave yen 5,000 to the agriculturists, and yen 3,000 for division among the inhabitants of the town of Ogaki.

Captain J. Carst has returned from Cape Idzu accompanied by the diver, Mr. Sutherland, appointed by the British Consul and the United States Consul General at the request of the French and Netherlands Consuls to survey the wreck of the French mail steamer *Nil* and report upon its condition. From what we can gather, it appears that the diver found the ship in the condition in which she was reported to be be Mr. Jan der Beer some time ago, namely with the port side and decks blown to pieces, and no cargo visible.—*Gazette.*

TOKIO.

The Shimabara theatre in Tsukiji is to be rebuilt in a substantial semi-foreign style at a cost of ten thousand yen.

The receipts of the Tokio and Yokohama railway for the week ending March 11th were $5,946.70. For the corresponding week of last year, $7,394.11.

A. E. Tanaka Fujimaro has issued a notification that four hundred and twenty-five thousand yen will be allowed for the maintenance of primary schools for the year commencing next July. This is a movement in the right direction. In matters of education, retrenchment is not always economy, and judicious expenditure is the reverse of extravagance.

His Excellency Mr. de Struvé having called the attention of the Mom Bu Sho to the fact that the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of March were to be, by agreement generally employed by astronomers in the search for the suspected planet Vulcan, which, under Le Verrier's theory, might make the transit of the sun's disc on one of those days, the telescopes of the Kai Sei-Gakko were prepared for use during the time specified, under charge of Professors Veeder and Berson. But the violent storm of Wednesday (March 21st) materially interfered with the observations. As Le Verrier's calculations with respect to Neptune were so marvellously verified, a great interest exists in scientific circles to see if his suppositions in the case of Vulcan will prove to have been equally well founded.—*Tokio Times.*

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S CHATEAU LAROSE.....	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S ST. JULIEN...	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S CANTENAC...	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S MEDOC.....	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S HAUT SAUTERNE.....	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal.....	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal.....	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal.....	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal.....	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,
WACHTER & Co.'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
1934 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power. Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.
Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.
1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
948 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has always on hand all kinds of

FANS AND IVORY WARE
FOR SALE AT CHEAP PRICES.
CHUN QUAN KEE,
3m] CANAL ROAD, CANTON. [109

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

COMPASS DEVIATION IN IRON SHIPS, DESCRIBED PRACTICALLY,
By R. M. TALBOT,
Just published, and favourably noticed by the local Press in Hongkong and Shanghai.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.
SOLD BY
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Messrs. MCEWEN, NRICKEL & Co.
Messrs. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICES In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES"
will be despatched on or about the 11th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
545 Hongkong, 9th April, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL,

THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR"
will be despatched on or about the 16th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
546 Hongkong, 9th April, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain H. de Smidt, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
543 Hongkong, 10th April, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARGYLL,"
D. Scott, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
554 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship
"OCEAN,"
Captain Jaques, will LOAD TEA at FOOCHOW for the above Ports at the OPENING of the COMING SEASON.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
507 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Schooner
"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"
Uriarte, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
531 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Russian Bark
"RURIK,"
Bergelund, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
538 Hongkong, 6th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"MYSTIC BELL,"
Plumer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
388 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
W. Taylor, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
283 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship
"ANGLO SAXON,"
C. Harrington, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 332 Hongkong, 10th March, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

PŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
332 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTYTHREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here or in London, or at the principal Ports of China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1968 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"*KHIVA*," Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 12th April, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*DJEMNAH*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 18th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th April 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers of the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongk